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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917

大正四年五月三日

10 CENTS

HSU SHIH-CHANG HEADS NEW REBEL GOVERNMENT; WANG SHIH-CHEN AS PREMIER! *Shantung Joins Independents; Tuchuns' Troops Are Moving Towards Peking!*

CRONSTADT BREAKS OFF FROM RUSSIAN OFFICIAL MINISTRY

Soldiers' and Workmen's
Committee Proclaims
Independence

DUE TO IGNORANCE

Troops Don't Understand
Relations of Own Party
With Government

STRIKES GROWING

120 Petrograd Munition
Factories Close Down;
Army Calls for Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 2.—The committee at Cronstadt of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has assumed the administration of Cronstadt, declaring that it will not recognize the provisional Government and will remove all the Government representatives.

The affair is apparently partially due to soldiers of the local garrison being in ignorance of the relations between the Government in Petrograd and the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. The President of the latter is going to Cronstadt to investigate the affair.

The fateful decision of the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Cronstadt was adopted by 210 votes to 4. The Committee announces that relations between Cronstadt with Petrograd and the rest of Russia henceforth will be carried on only through the intermediary of the Petrograd Committee.

Ask for Fourparties

The Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Provisional Government, has communicated with the Cronstadt Committee through the Petrograd Committee, asking it to revoke the above decision and enter into fourparties.

There has been an incident at Sebastopol, where the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates arrested the Commandant of the fortress, despite the protest of Admiral Koltchak, who is in command of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. The Commandant of the fortress was subsequently released but was replaced, while Admiral Koltchak was allowed to retain command of the fleet.

Konavaloff Resigns

M. Konavaloff, the Minister of Commerce, has resigned owing to differences with the Minister of Labor, M. Skoboloff, regarding the economic and financial measures necessary in the present crisis.

The General Council of the Cosack forces is sending an address to the Government, assuring it that the Cosacks will assist any offensive to the utmost, in their conviction that peace can only be procured by force of arms.

They add that Cosacks do not know what desertion is and never fraternize with the enemy. They regret that they are distributed along the whole front, instead of being grouped together, so as to be able to strike a powerful blow at a given point.

Workers Dis-satisfied

London, June 1.—It is impossible to sum up the situation in Russia in general terms. The Government has continued its efforts to restore discipline in the Army, although its authority is still questioned in some districts and the working classes are showing signs of dissatisfaction.

The Premier has directed the Government Commissioners in all the provincial towns to send back

(Continued on Page 2)

Vicious Hammering Paving Way to Great New Attack In Haig's Conquering Drive

Takes 3,412 Prisoners and Much Booty in May; Brilliant Advance; French Defeat Rushes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 2.—A semi-official communiqué states that the persistent artillery duels on the British front and the frequent and successful coups-de-main carried out by the British forces are the prelude to a resumption of the battle.

London, June 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: During the month of May, we took 3,412 prisoners, including 68 officers and captured a field-gun, 30 machine-guns and 21 trench-mortars.

We drove off a raiding party, early this morning, north-west of Bourisles, on the Bapaume to Cambrai road. We successfully raided and bombed a number of occupied dugouts, southward of Ypres.

There has been considerable artillery fighting south-eastward of Ephehy, on both banks of the Scarpe and in the Ypres sector. Long distance bombing raids were carried out by our aeroplanes, on Wednesday night, with good results, against ammunition-depots and railway-stations.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down and another driven down. None of ours are missing.

Artillery in Busy

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We repulsed a party of the enemy, last night, southward of Oppey. There have been reciprocal artillery actions, the whole day long, at different points of our front.

Our aeroplanes accomplished much valuable work, yesterday. One German machine was brought down and six others driven down, out of control. Three of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: The enemy's artillery was active last night against our positions in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Vimy village. There is nothing of interest to report.

We attacked the German front southward of Souchez River, last night and have already made good progress and taken a number of prisoners. The enemy attacked our advance posts, during the night, south-westward of Cherly and made some progress, but our counter-attacks repulsed the whole of the last ground except one post.

We carried out a successful raid, southward of Ypres. The German artillery was active in the region of Bullecourt.

Success Fluctuates

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There has been fierce fighting, with varying fortunes, the whole day long, southward of the River Souchez. The enemy lost heavily in our first attack.

They subsequently delivered a number of violent counter-attacks, with considerable force, owing to which we

were unable to maintain the progress made this morning. We took ninety-two prisoners in these operations.

Our patrols and raiders took prisoners eastward of Wytschaete.

We brought down ten aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters gives details of the very brilliant little advance in the region of the Souchez River, referred to by Sir Douglas Haig.

The Canadians stormed and occupied the Central Electric Power Generating Station and brick-stacks between Avion and Ecu-dit-Leauvette, crossed the River Souchez, established a post on the north bank and took eighty prisoners. Their gains robbed the enemy of several strong machine-gun positions.

The fight still continues. There is a great reciprocal artillery bombardment and the airmen are very busy.

Reuter's correspondent, in a message dated the 1st, emphasizes that, the bigger the modern offensive is, the longer are the pauses between the operations. This is the real cause for the present lull.

French Repulse Attacks

Paris, June 2.—The official communiqué issued on Friday evening reported: North of Laffaux Mill after a lively bombardment, the enemy gained a footing at some points of our advanced trenches, but our counter-attacks later ejected them from a large portion of the ground occupied. The artillery duel continues fairly violent here.

We repulsed several attacks against Hill 304.

The communiqué yesterday evening reported: There have been lively artillery actions at Laffaux, Hurtebise and Craonne.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: The enemy maintained a violent bombardment, the whole night long, in the region of Craonne, after which three attacks were delivered against California Plateau and two against Vaucluse Plateau, which were everywhere repulsed, with important losses, especially the attack against the eastern portion of California Plateau, where the enemy's storming troops were scattered by our fire and left a number of bodies in front of our trenches. A number of prisoners were taken.

Various attempts made by the enemy to carry out coups-de-main in the Champagne and the Vosges failed.

Since April 16, the French and British forces have captured over 52,000 Germans, including a thousand officers and an enormous quantity of material which includes 456 heavy and field-guns, a thousand machine-guns and numerous trench-guns.

Plan U-Boat Depot On Venezuela Coast

U. S. Exposes German Scheme
To Get Control of Santa
Margarita Island

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 2.—The State Department has learned that Germany is attempting to get control of the island of Santa Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela, as a submarine base and has communicated this intelligence to the President of Venezuela.

Greek Officers Jailed For Concealing Arms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 2.—The Minister of War has sentenced to two months' detention three superior officers responsible for the concealment of arms which should have been removed to the Peloponnese, in accordance with the demands made by the Entente. Other superior officers are placed on the retired list.

Situation Critical In Anhui, Says Visitor

Troops Seize Bank and Boats At
Wuhu; People Have
Grown Surly

The extreme seriousness of the situation in Anhui is reported by a visitor just down from that province. Troops have seized the Bank of China at Wuhu he said and, on Sunday had been mobilized and fully equipped to move. They were taking over all boats on the river at that point and were lined up along the bank with their kits, ready to embark. Relations between the soldiers and the people were strained almost to the snapping point. The civil population favors the President and his policy and hates Ni Shih-chung and Chang Hsun bitterly, and with troops added upon them are ready for an outbreak.

At Luchowfu, the traveller said, the terrible drought has brought desperation. On Tuesday the offered hire for coolie labor to save the rice fields went to \$1 a day. Thousands of dollars have been spent, but it is thought in vain, as much of the crop is gone already. Great unrest prevails.

U. S. Secretary McAdoo Signs \$200,000,000 Check for Britain



Secretary of the United States Treasury William G. McAdoo signing the two-hundred-million-dollar check for the American loan to Great Britain.

Seated around the table in Secretary McAdoo's office, left to right, are: Lord Cunliffe of the British Commission; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States; Secretary McAdoo, Sir Hardman-Lever, Richard Crawford and Assistant Secretary Courby.

INDIAN REBELLION PLOT IS TRACED TO AMERICA

Federal Court Indicts Fourteen
Persons, Including Kaiser's
Chicago Consul

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chicago, June 2.—Fourteen persons, including Baron von Reibnitz-Kadarsin, the German ex-consul at Chicago, have been indicted by the Federal Court, charged with conspiring to foment rebellion in India.

THOMAS IN RUMANIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, June 2.—M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, has arrived from Russia. He received a most enthusiastic reception.

French Colony Trade Shows Big Increase

Madagascar, Senegal and Guadeloupe Record Large Commercial Gains in 1916

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 1.—The figures for commercial activity in the French colonies during 1916 indicate a very important increase on the years 1911 to 1915. Thus, for Madagascar, the activity of commerce in general rose to a total sum of Fcs. 186,970,844, imports and exports included; that is, an increase of 77,000,000 Francs on 1915.

For Senegal, the activity of commerce in general amounted to Fcs. 196,026,000, the increase on the preceding year being Fcs. 43,966,000 and the surplus on the five years, 1911 to 1915, Fcs. 50,000,000.

Trade activity in Guadeloupe rose to a total figure of Fcs. 66,659,118, an increase of Fcs. 26,326,944 on the preceding year. These figures alone show that the commercial progress of the colonies, which is so marked in Northern Africa, is a general phenomenon.

Raise Ellis Kadoorie To Knighthood Rank

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 2.—The Birthday Honors include the name of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, of Hongkong, who is created a knight.

TO PARDON EUGENE CHEN?

A Mandate, pardoning Eugene Chen for his offense in libelling former Premier Tuan, is expected to be gazetted within the next few days. Application for the pardoning act was filed by Speaker C. T. Wang and Minister of Law Chang Yao-chun.

Munitions Stored In Temple Explode; 11 Soldiers Lose Lives

Nanchang Building Is Completely
Blown Away in Terrible
Midnight Disaster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Nanchang, June 2.—A disastrous explosion occurred in a store of munitions in a temple here, as the result of which an officer and ten men were killed. The affair happened at midnight.

The temple was situated about a mile north of the city. It was entirely blown away, whilst glass was broken and other damage done to many other houses over a wide radius.

U.S. ADMIRAL SPEAKS AT JUTLAND BATTLE SERVICE

Crowds Cheer as Simms Says
American Navy is Fighting
By the British Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—The commodious London Opera House was overcrowded today at the thanksgiving service to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Jutland. Vice-Admiral Simms of the United States Navy, who was the principal speaker, paid a glowing tribute to the British seamen who had consecrated the waters of the North Sea with their blood. Rounds of cheers were evoked by his statement that the American forces are already on active service in British waters and fighting alongside the British, with the most cordial and most complete co-operation.

Commerce at Havre Grows During War

Harbor Proves to Be Admirably
Adapted for Work Under
State of Hostilities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 1.—The harbor of Le Havre, having been admirably adapted for the state of war, has worked to the uttermost of its capacity and has developed considerably since the outbreak of hostilities. This development is proved by comparison of the statistics of its commercial activity for the year 1913 and those for 1915 and 1916. In 1913, the port handled 3,668,414 tons of goods, in 1915 4,941,579 tons and in 1916 6,422,219 tons.

Important new construction work has been carried out and the port has been considerably developed, both by railways and canals. For the week May 8 to 12 this year, the total tonnage of French merchandise unloaded at Le Havre reached 191,500 tons.

BERLIN OFFERS SALUTE TO THE SPANISH FLAG

Promises Compensation And
Apology for Patrio Incident;
More If Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, June 2.—It is understood that the reply from Germany regarding the sinking of the Spanish steamer Patrio is extremely cordial. Germany offers to compensate the family of the engineer who was killed, disavows any intention of damaging Spain or insulting her flag and adds that, if these explanations are not sufficient, on the first possible occasion German warships will pass a Spanish ship, flying the Spanish flag, each firing a salute of twenty-one guns.

Constantine Seizes Crops Of Thessaly

Venizelists Believe It Preliminary
to Further Flouting
of Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, May 31.—The Royalists are commandeering the barley crop in Thessaly. The famished Thessalians with great indignation are openly declaring themselves in favor of Venizelos. The local authorities, disquieted, have resumed terrorism. This is significant in view of the belief of the Venizelists that King Constantine will again flout the Allies if he gains possession of the crops in Thessaly.

French Diver Sinks German Off Cattaro

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 2.—A large enemy submarine was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro, on May 26, by a French submarine. It is not certain whether this is the same affair as cabled on May 20, but it is worthy of note that French papers recently also gave some details of a fight, the locality of which was not revealed, between British and German submarines, in which the British rammed the enemy.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 7
Per H.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk. June 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Taiho M. June 8
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kikura M. June 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. June 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 23
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru June 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 24

EXPEDITION CAMPS NEAR CAPITAL AND ULTIMATUM SENT

Chang Hsun Declines President's
Invitation to
Conference

PEKING ISOLATED

Rebels Hold Cables and Exercise
Strict Censorship
Of Messages

LI TO STAY ON

Reuter's Contradict Report
Of Resignation; 'Calmly
Awaits Anything'

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, June 4.—The situation has taken a serious turn and mediation looks impossible now. The report of Chang Hsun's arrival was premature as only his Chief of Staff arrived here, last Saturday.

Headquarters have been established in Tientsin by the independent Military Governors, with General Lei Chen-chun, former Chief of the Peking Martial Court, as Chief of Staff. A Provisional Government will be established in Tientsin, with a Tsun-yi-yuan, to draw up a new Provisional Constitution, as with the 1911 National Government, on the ground that the existing Provisional Constitution is unworkable.

[The provisional government is established at the Honan Guild at Tientsin, with the following executive officers: Hsu Shih-chang, Generalissimo; Wang Shih-chun, Premier; Tuan Chi-kwei, War Minister; Liu Kwan-hsun, Naval Minister; Tiao Jui-lin, Foreign Minister; Hsueh Hsi-lin, Finance Minister; Tang Hua-lung, Minister of Interior; Fan Yuen-lin, Minister of Education; Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Law; Li Ching-hsi, Minister of Communications and Lai Chen-chung, Commander-in-Chief of the United Independent Forces.]

Over half the members having resigned, Parliament has practically dissolved itself. The President has been deserted by his advisers for their own personal safety and his resignation is expected soon. Peking is peaceful, though full of rumors.

Shantung Joins Revolt

Tsinanfu, June 4.—Shantung declared its independence on Sunday. The Assembly has been dissolved and the Speaker arrested.

Some troops moved to Tchow and several trains of Japanese troops have arrived. All is quiet, the people awaiting developments.

Pengpu, June 2.—Three thousand troops have left by train, going north and more have gone up today. We still hear that Ni is going to send up 20,000 men altogether in the immediate future. Otherwise, the situation is unchanged.

Ultimatum From Rebels Is Sent To President Li

Staff Cable to China Press

Pengpu, June 4.—More troops will start north tonight. 5,000 have already gone and 2,000 more have just arrived from Ankang.

The Republican flag has been hoisted down here. Ni's men are reported at Liangwangchuan, 30 miles from Tientsin and the Fengtien troops at Luanchow, 100 miles from Peking. They will wait there pending the result of an ultimatum to President Li.

Liang Chi-chiao and Hsu Shih-chang are reported to have arrived at Hsuehchow today.

Chang Hsun Declines Invitation to Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 2.—General Chang Hsun has declined to come to Peking, saying that the way is blocked. The rebels have de-

aided to call a convention at Tientsin and to form a provisional government headed by a dictator who will function both as President and Premier. It is intended that this Government shall declare war against Germany. It is very probable that such a declaration will be acceptable to the Entente as it cannot be said that it comes from the Nation as a whole. Moreover it is alleged that the principal object of the rebels is to obtain funds by such declaration.

Henceforth the Peking Government will be completely isolated. It is stated that a strict censorship has been established over the telegraphs by the rebels.

A train of thirty trucks containing some of General Ni Shih-chung's troops passed through Tainanfu at 7 o'clock yesterday evening and stopped when it reached the Yellow River. Whether it is proceeding further north is not yet known.

The Tuchen of Shantung has prohibited the remittance of the Salt Tax to the Central Government.

Eighty Chinpanese members of Parliament have resigned and there was no quorum when Parliament met yesterday.

President Won't Resign

Peking, June 4.—Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the reports that President Li Yuan-hung has declared his willingness to resign are entirely untrue. He is calmly awaiting whatever action the rebels may take. If he thought his resignation would benefit the country, the President would not hesitate to retire, but he considers that such action would result in very great confusion and chaos.

The President has a deep sense of his duty and responsibility and feels that he has the support of the masses, who look to him to defend the democratic principles of the Republic. Therefore, he will remain at his post and will not submit to the threatening demands of the militarists, who only consider their own interests and do not have the welfare of the nation at heart.

3,000 Anhui troops have arrived at a point twenty miles south of Tientsin, where they have encamped.

The Tuchen of Fukien has telegraphed to the Government, demanding the dissolution of Parliament, otherwise he will declare independence.

Reports from Hupoh state that Tuchen Wang Chan-yuan has not declared the independence of the province. Replying to the appeal made by the Tuchen to do so, he stated that, as Hupoh is the native province of President Li Yuan-hung, the only attitude he could adopt was one of neutrality. While awaiting a solution of the crisis, General Wang Chan-yuan has dispatched troops to various points, to guard the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Shensi Independent

Shensi has declared independence. In the name of Tuchen Chen Su-fan and the Chief of the Administrative Department. The telegram announcing this decision states that Civil Governor Li Kan-yuan is ill and the Chief of the Administrative Department is acting for him, but, according to information from other sources, Civil Governor Li Kan-yuan was opposed to the declaration of independence and has been placed in custody.

The Peking Chamber of Commerce is conferring with the Chambers of Commerce Union and it has been decided to circulate all the Chambers of Commerce, asking them to take joint action to urge the Tuchen to abandon the present movement, in consideration of the welfare of the people and the nation.

Hongkong View

Hongkong, June 4.—The Daily Press, today, in a leader on "The Political Crisis in China," says that it is gratifying to learn that the navy disapproves of the course taken by the leaders of the revolt and that the southern provinces have held aloof from the movement, which is strongly denounced by the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly.

Szechuan Quiet

Chengtu, June 2.—North-west Szechuen remains remarkably quiet, but the Szechuenese are watching events in the other provinces very keenly.

It is assumed here that General Liu Tsun-hou, who is in command of the Szechuenese army, favors the North while the attitude of Governor Tai Kan is not known.

It is rumored that if the Yunnanese attempt to move towards Chungking the division commanded by General Chow Tao-kang is prepared to resist them.

Local Officials Support

Independence Declaration
The news of the declaration of independence by the Shanghai Defense

Commissioner, Lu Yung-hsien and the loyalty of Admiral Sah Chen-ping, has caused great excitement among merchants in this city. Telegrams were sent by the local General Chamber of Commerce to Vice-President Feng at Nanking, Civil Governor Chi Yao-san of this province and General Chang Hsueh. The following telegrams have been received in response:—

From General Feng Kuo-chang and Governor Chi, jointly: "The political situation between the Central Government and the several provinces will soon be solved, without affecting the situation of your city. We have instructed our subordinates to be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order and trust your organization will convey this news to the public, so that merchants will be able to go on with their trade as usual without interference."

From Chang Hsueh: "The political situation in this country is once more disturbed. We have experienced trouble almost every year and I am very sorry for the merchants, whose trade has been so very much affected. However, I will endeavor to do my utmost to effect an amicable settlement between the central and provincial authorities."

The local military, police and administrative authorities decided to have united action after the declaration of independence by Lu Yung-hsien, as a conference, Sunday, in the office of General Lu at Lankhua. Revenue from all sources will be kept in the treasury for military expenditure in case of necessity. Official communications on local questions will be attended to as usual, although those of the Central Government will be shelved until the solution of the present situation.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping sent his representative, Chang Shun-shu, Saturday, to Nanking, to discuss the naval defense work on the Lower Yangtze and to call on Admiral Yao Chi-chen, Commander of the Second Squadron at Nanking, informing him that no ships will be allowed to move from their posts, unless by order of the Ministry of the Navy, or by Admiral Sah and that all vessels on the Upper Yangtze will not be allowed to move further east than Nanking.

Admiral Sah received word from Admiral Ling, Commander of the First Squadron, which recently left Shanghai for maneuvers at Siansan Harbor, Chekiang, that his fleet will immediately return to this city.

Battle of the Ancrs

The great feature of the Battle of the Ancrs is of course the Tank. A big and curious crowd poured into the Olympic Theater last night when Mr. Maurice E. Bandman showed the picture.

From the moment that the picture was thrown upon the screen, the interest of the audience was caught, and it was held until the very end. A remarkable thing about the Great Push, and one which was well brought out last night, was the enormous amount of preparation needed, and its thoroughness.

Then the Tanks coming into action appeared as humorous as they were effective. Everything that stood in the way of the creeping monsters seemed to wither with their approach.

Another point, and a most impressive one, was the provision made for the wounded. Camp stations, trench shake-downs, clearing places, and hospitals were all well shown.

Part one of the program dealt with the efficiency of the Navy and the preparedness of Britain. All the films were excellent and splendidly shown. Mr. Bandman is to be congratulated upon his enterprise in bringing out pictures that not only depict the war in a faithful light but are also an education in war that ought not to be missed.

Domino.

BOMB GERMAN BASES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 2.—The Admiralty announces: An aeroplane attack was made on the enemy's aerodrome at St. Denies Westram yesterday morning. Naval aeroplanes and seaplanes attacked the German bases last night at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges and dropped several tons of explosives.

The Weather

Misty, overcast, gloomy and damp weather with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 80.3 and the minimum 67.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.3 and 66.7.

FUNERAL OF MR. ELLIS WILL BE HELD TODAY

Well Known Shanghai Attorney
Who Died Sunday to Be
Buried This Afternoon

Funeral services for Mr. Francis Ellis, of Messrs. Ellis and Hays, who died on Sunday night at the Shanghai General Hospital, following an operation, will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Bubbling Well Road Cemetery. Requiem mass will be held at St. Joseph's church at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Ellis was 55 years old and had been in poor health for some time. He had recently decided to go to Japan for a rest, but last Thursday became suddenly worse and it was concluded that only an operation could save his life. The operation was performed and seemed entirely successful but complications set in and following a quiet night the patient sank rapidly.

Mr. Ellis came to Shanghai in 1888, joining the firm of Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson. He was a very able lawyer and noted as an orator and pleader, winning a number of brilliant cases in the Shanghai and outport courts. In 1901 he went into partnership with Mr. Harold Brewster and in 1907 opened an office on his own account. Mr. Hays joined him a year later. In 1906 he served on the Municipal Council. He was a steward in the Paper Hunt Club and a member of the Shanghai and the Race Clubs, and a keen sportsman. He leaves a widow and two young children. Mrs. Ellis is at present in England where the children are at school.

Japan to Appoint Consul for Egypt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times says that it is understood that Japan has decided to appoint a Consul in Egypt owing to the increase in Japan's commercial interests there.

TURKS THRASHED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 3.—An official communique reports: We repelled, with heavy loss, 500 Kurds attacking south-eastward of Erzingan. We occupied, after a battle, three heights held by Turkish troops, in the region of Saklik. Turkish attacks in the rear of our army continue.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today beginning at 5.30 p.m.
1. March—"Navaho".....Alsteyne.
2. Overture—"William Tell".....Rosini.
3. Waltz—"Heureuse".....Dorger.
4. Selection—"The Girls of Gottenberg".....Monckton.
5. (a) Song—"At Twilight".....Reitford.
(b) Galop—"The Automobile Ride".....Gilchrist.
6. Suite de Ballet—"Sylvia".....Dellbea.
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

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News Briefs

The many friends of Messrs. R. Bate and T. G. Fisher, respectively editor and general manager of the North China Daily Mail, Tientsin, will be interested to learn that that journal has now installed its own printing plant, and that from June 1, the paper has been edited and printed at the company's own offices in the British Concession.

The feature in tonight's program at the Shanghai Isis Theater is the three-part film "The Daughter of Herodias" featuring the celebrated artist, Mlle. Napierkowska, of the Paris Opera. A fine line of comets also is showing.

The new summer holiday program gotten up by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son is out with an alluring list of seasonable trips for the traveller or the tired business man. It contains a comprehensive survey of the Japanese and Chinese resorts as well as pleasing itineraries through Korea. Time tables for the various routes and fare and expense lists are appended.

The several literary circles of the American Woman's Club are asked to meet in the rooms of Mrs. Hallam at the Astor House this morning at 10.30 o'clock for the purpose of discussing a summer program of reading.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.I.E., Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of India, formerly of Shanghai, will arrive here tomorrow to visit his brothers.

The Miyamak Maru, which left here March 31, the first armed ship of the N.Y.K. line, was sunk by a submarine in the English Channel it is reported and 85 passengers and her crew were picked up by British patrol ships. Among her passengers were Messrs. A. Thomson, G. M. Thomson and A. M. Hood.

Referring to the death of the Rev. W. H. Price, the Rev. C. E. Darwent of the Union Church said Sunday: "We have all seen the announcement of the death of Mr. Price, late Sub-Dean at the Cathedral. I feel that we cannot let this sad unexpected loss pass by without an expression of sorrow on our part. Mr. Price was an able, devoted, live Christian man, whose presence and influence in any community made for a high standard of Christian life. We take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy with the sister church worshipping at the Cathedral and our sorrow that a life that had already shown itself so potent for good, in the providence of God, has been taken from the world to the higher service above."

Cronstadt Breaks Off From Ministry

(Continued from Page 1)

deserters to their regiments as speedily as possible.

The Government Commissioner at Cronstadt has resigned owing to the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates claiming sole authority.

The workers in 120 of the largest munition works in Petrograd have resolved to strike. They demand a six-hour day and a minimum wage for women of Roubles 150 a month.

Peace Talk in Army

The need for the propaganda which M. Kerezhsky, the Russian Minister of War and M. Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, are now conducting on the Russian Front is indicated by the fact that the Congress of Delegates which has returned to Petrograd from the Front declares that the Army in the trenches considers a speedy peace essential on the policy of no annexations and no indemnities.

The Congress has passed resolutions urging peace on the basis of the right of all nations to dispose themselves, the need of munitions to prevent useless sacrifices of life and no adventures which may result in the Army becoming "manure for foreign fields."

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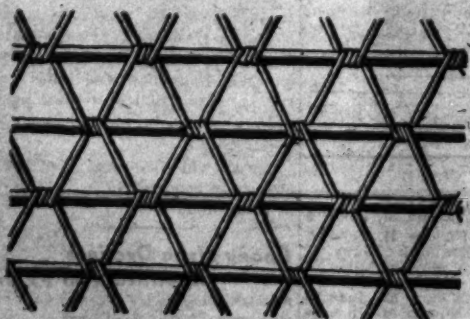
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Will Try German Protege In Mixed Court Assessor Rules

Application by Defense to Have Ettinger Passport Case Set Before Neutral Magistrate

An opinion settling a question of jurisdiction in the matter of subjects of countries allied with Germany, particularly subjects registered as German proteges, was handed down in the Mixed Court yesterday by Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, in the case of A. Ettinger, charged with having in his possession a forged Spanish passport. Ettinger claims Turkish allegiance.

Mr. Jones held that the court has jurisdiction over alien subjects under German protection, since the Sino-German agreement of 1881 was abrogated by the recent severance of diplomatic relations and such granting of extraterritoriality as has been made does not extend to other than German subjects.

Dr. O. E. Fischer, appearing for the accused, entered objection to the ruling on his application for change of venue, and then demanded that the case be set for hearing before a neutral assessor, declaring that Mr. Jones' mind must be prejudiced in the matter. He charged that the case against his client was a trap laid by British intelligence officers here and that the accusations were clearly political.

"The accused is under two charges," said Dr. Fischer. "First that of breach of neutrality, and second that of forging or attempting to forge a Spanish document. The trial of these charges demands a full impartiality and disinterestedness in the handling of the case. According to the rules of the Mixed Court a prisoner has to be tried by the assessor of the day. It is my object to have this case set for trial before any neutral assessor, an assessor of a country not at war with Turkey or Germany. I want a fair and impartial judge."

"You think that in my work from this bench I would be prejudiced?" exclaimed Mr. Jones.

"A state of war actually exists between Britain and Turkey and Germany," replied Dr. Fischer. "In its effect it not only affects diplomatic and official relations between the countries, but it also naturally affects the minds of their subjects. With all due respect I submit that you must be prejudiced. I submit that such prejudice is now effective in Shanghai. This case seriously affects Spanish interests and therefore it should be tried by the Spanish assessor."

"Has he made such a request?" asked Mr. Jones.

"No," replied counsel, "but he doubtless will when he knows the facts."

"Is the Spanish assessor a Spaniard?" Mr. Jones inquired.

"I don't think so," said Dr. Fischer. In concluding his request for the change of assessor Dr. Fischer said:

"The charges are a trap successfully laid by British intelligence officers attached to the service here. In my case I shall have to disclose a combination against the accused. These are clearly political charges."

Mr. Jones stated that he would consider the request and give an answer on Wednesday.

Mr. K. E. Newman outlined the points against allowing the accused to come before the Netherlands court and called attention to some "disgraceful comment" on the case in a German paper.

"I should like to see that paper," said Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones' decision follows:

"Since the last hearing of this case we have carefully considered the question of jurisdiction and have reached the following conclusion. The defendant is a Turkish subject and it is claimed on his behalf that as such he is not amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court but to that of the Dutch authorities on whom, since the rupture of diplomatic relations between China and Germany, protection of German interests has devolved. It is necessary for us to examine the foundations upon which the prisoner's plea to the jurisdiction is based."

"It is admitted, I think, that there is no tripartite agreement between the three countries concerned, China,

Violation of Graves Is Proved by French

Commission Gives Ghastly Evidence of Germans' Ghastly Behavior

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, May 31.—In the official report of the Commission of Inquiry charged with obtaining evidence of actions committed by the enemy in violation of international law, the following details, which reveal the whole brutality and vulgarity of the German soul, may be read:

Peronne cemetery has been shamefully pillaged and numerous tombs in it have been profaned.

At Hervilly five vaults have been sacked and the altar of the memorial stone of the Faux family has been smashed.

At Cartigny Germans, by loosening stones have opened five vaults, each one of which was surmounted by a chapel.

They acted in the same way at Ronssay, Bequincourt, Dompiere, Bouvincourt, and Herbécourt.

At Morlu, Houtel and Bernes they even smashed the coffins.

In closed ground used as a private cemetery by the famous Rohan family, they buried a great many of their own soldiers and, incredible as it may seem, set up a kitchen in the side of the Rohan mausoleum, and at the same time, latrines among their own tombs.

In the crypt, where indescribable disorder reigned, almost all the graves are open and empty. A child's coffin taken from one of the receptacles has had its lead removed. A heavy lead coffin has been half pulled out of another niche and bears traces of chisel marks on its lid. A block of marble in the midst of which a little hollowing may be observed has been thrown among rubbish. It bears the following inscription: "Here lies the heart of the Countess de Botsay, who died at Paris, July 16, 1839, aged 22 years."

To what motive can such monstrous sacrilege be attributed? Had the enemy hoped to find gold placed by families under the protection of their dead and jewels in the coffins? It is to be noted that rich tombs especially have suffered from these outrages.

"The treaty in question is the Sino-German agreement of 1881 by which les sujets des Etats Allemands Contractants are secured in the enjoyment of extraterritorial rights and privileges. Is that treaty operative at the present moment?"

"I think not. By the dismissal of German officials from this country and by the reservation of certain offences, when committed by Germans, to the jurisdiction of her own courts, China has in effect abrogated or suspended the operation of the treaty."

"Such exemption from the local jurisdiction as German subjects enjoy at the present time is the result of a re-grant of extraterritoriality, limited in extent. That re-grant is expressed in the instructions recently issued by the Ministry of Justice, and in accordance with the well-known principle of International Law is to be construed most strictly in favor of the grantor, that is to say there is only such derogation from the territorial sovereignty as is expressly conceded in the grant. The language of these instructions is perfectly clear and it is the language of revocation and limited regrant."

"It follows, I think—and a ruling has been expressly invited on this point—that it is for this court, and for this court alone, to determine in each and every instance the question of jurisdiction over German subjects, the question whether an offence is justiciable in this Court or in the Dutch court. For this reason the action of the Municipal Police in a recent case was in my opinion, perfectly correct, and they should follow a similar course on all future occasions, that is, bring the person charged to this court in order that the question of jurisdiction may be determined here and not elsewhere."

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 2.—A telegram from Vienna states that Dr. Dobrowski, the Minister of Galicia, has resigned and that von Seidler has been appointed Minister of Agriculture. The Emperor Karl announces the creation of a new Ministry of Public Health and Social Service.

ARRANGE FOR CAPTIVES TO LEAVE FIRING-LINE

Germans Will Take All British 30 Kilometers Back; 2,000 Withdrawn

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 3.—The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been concluded with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British prisoners-of-war to a distance of thirty kilometers from the firing-line on the eastern and western fronts. 2,000 British prisoners-of-war have already been withdrawn. Germany is being asked to announce when their withdrawal is complete.

RAIDS ON ANATOLIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, June 2.—Official.—The Russian Black Sea Fleet, cruising off the coast of Anatolia, on May 29, destroyed munition depots, barracks, factories and other establishments at Shekirgely, Samsun, Ovine and Ordek, destroyed 147 sailing-ships laden with supplies and brought two schooners to Trebizond.

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Brazilians Will Utilise Interned German Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rio de Janeiro, June 2.—A decree utilizing the German ships lying in Brazilian ports has been signed.

Obituary

Mr. Wm. H. Stone

Reuter's Service

Tokio, June 3.—The death is announced of Mr. William H. Stone,

who has been adviser on communications for forty years.

Mr. Richard Burbridge
Reuter's Service

London, June 1.—The death is announced of Mr. Richard Burbridge, Chairman of Committee of the Royal Aircraft Factory and Managing Director of Harrod's Stores, Limited.

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6 AUSTRIAN DIVISIONS DECIMATED IN 3 DAYS

Only 10 Men Left of One Regiment; Withdraw Units Before Attack Begins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 3.—There is accumulating evidence from prisoners, etc., of the enormous losses suffered by the Austrians during the recent fighting on the Isonzo front. It is known that six divisions were decimated in three days. Attempts to re-capture Vodice alone cost the enemy a regiment every day while regiments often lost so heavily that they had to be sent to the second line before attacking. One such regiment had only ten men left.

The enemy's losses have been even more appalling on Carso Plateau between Castagnavizza and the sea. Two entire divisions were wiped out and three others lost dreadfully. Prisoners admit that the effect of these losses on their morale has been considerable.

Rome, June 2.—An official communiqué issued today reports: There has been heavier artillery work northward and eastward of Gorizia, in the northern sector on Carso and at Dossofatti. We repulsed an attack made during Thursday night against Hill 462, in the Vodice area.

Two attacks made by the enemy southward of Gorizia and northward of Trieste were unsuccessful. We made a surprise attack the same night southward of Castagnavizza and advanced our line 400 meters on a front of two kilometers.

Our aeroplanes bombed the enemy's military works, aviation camps, dumps and railway junctions from Duino to Opicina, north-eastward of Trieste. They all returned safely.

KAISER SENDS THANKS FOR FOES' 'SHATTERING'

Tells Heir of Confidence New Fighting 'Will Bring New Victories'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 2.—The Kaiser recently telegraphed to the Crown Prince, begging him to thank his armies for "shattering the great attempts made by the French to break through on the Aisne and in the Champagne." He added that the Fatherland is confident that new fighting will bring new victories.

The Kaiser also telegraphed to the Crown Prince of Bavaria: "On the battlefields of Arras, troops from everywhere in Germany under your command, in the fierce battles of the last two months, have brought Britain's warlike intentions to naught." He concludes by expressing his confidence that they will be victorious also in future fighting.

DEVONPORT RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 1.—Official.—Lord Devonport has resigned the post of Food Controller, owing to ill-health.

Swedish-Dutch Socialists Take Definite Action To Summon World Congress

French Deny Passports for Stockholm Conference; British Delegates Go with Government Sanction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, June 2.—Dr. Branting and Dr. Suyman, the generally respected leaders of the Swedish and Dutch Socialists, have now taken a fresh step towards assembling a general Socialist Conference, representative of all countries. They have telegraphed to Petrograd, to the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, asking it to send delegates as quickly as possible, so as to be able to confer with them and the French and British Socialists as the latter pass through Stockholm, between the 10th and 15th and then to fix a date for a conference.

Paris, June 1.—The galleries of the Chamber were crammed today when the Premier, M. Ribot, prior to discussion of the interpellations regarding the granting of passports to Socialists to attend the Socialist Conference at Stockholm, announced that passports would only be granted to Socialists going to Petrograd after the Stockholm Conference was disposed of, thereby avoiding the French delegates coming in contact with enemy agents.

The House, including some Socialists, cheered the declaration that a peace could only be a French peace embodying the aspirations of the whole country. No Party could decide peace. That was the function of the Government and Parliament.

The Premier, M. Ribot, was loudly cheered when he said that one party cannot be allowed to usurp the place of the Government and the Government alone is entitled to speak in the name of France.

He continued: "Can we converse with enemies who have never disavowed their country's crimes at an hour when part of France is still occupied and when France needs to collect all her energies for the final phase of the war? No, we cannot. Peace can only result from victory."

The Premier then paid a tribute to the patriotism of the Socialists and their services to the country. He said that he was convinced that Russia would appreciate the attitude of the French Government, but it was impossible to allow public opinion to be disturbed by premature rumors of peace. He denounced the campaign alleging that a secret of-

fensive treaty existed between France and Russia and announced that all documents would be published in agreement with the Russian Government with whom France would continue to have very close relations.

He concluded by intimating his intention to deal with hidden fomenters of strikes and the introduction of a Bill to expel undesirable.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Cachin, said that he and M. Montet had learned of things in Russia which it was impossible at present to tell the country and requested a secret session, which was granted.

London, June 2.—The Executive of the Labor Party has decided to send a deputation to Petrograd which will call at Stockholm en route.

The latest manifestation of the general industrial unrest existing in most of the countries in Europe, owing chiefly to the dearth of living, is the announcement that a general strike throughout Norway begins on June 6 unless the Storting in the meantime remedies the grievances of the workers.

Their proclamation demands State control of imports, production and fixed prices and protests against the recent big grant made to the Army for defence of neutrality.

An authoritative statement of the attitude of the Labor Executive to the Stockholm Socialist Conference says that the Party has not reversed its decision not to enter the International Conference as proposed by the Dutch and Scandinavian Committee but is willing to state its war aims to Dr. Branting and other Socialists in Stockholm when the British Labor Delegation is passing through Stockholm on its way to Petrograd.

The Executive resents the insinuation that anything its representatives may do in Stockholm will compromise the British cause as it has never swerved from its determination to prosecute the war to victory and it considers that the air will be cleared by the presentation of the views of the vast majority of British workers in view of the visit to Stockholm of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other extremists and the Fabian, Julius West.

The Times sums up newspaper comment on the grant of permits by the British Government, in saying that the proposal of a conference at Stockholm or elsewhere can be viewed without apprehension so long as it is really representative because it is convinced that the nation is determined to resist all attempts to maneuver it into an inconclusive peace.

14 Per Cent Male Australians Enlist

362,000 Have Joined the Army Since War Started Says Defence Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, June 1.—The Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defence, has issued a return showing that the Australian enlistments from the beginning of the war to April 3 were 362,000, being fourteen per cent of the male population.

Gazette Long List Of War Honors On Prominent Britishers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 2.—London yesterday witnessed the first open-air investiture since the Crimean War, when the King, in Hyde Park, decorated 351 officers and men for war services, including eleven who received the Victoria Cross and the Commanders and men of H. M. S. Broke and H. M. S. Swift. The weather was very fine. The Royal Pavilion was flanked by rows of chairs for the recipients, together with representatives of the Dominions, the Allies and other distinguished personages. Thousands of people witnessed the impressive ceremony.

The Birthday Honors gazetted this morning include:

To be a Knight of St. Patrick: Field Marshal Viscount French.
To be Viscounts: Baron Devonport, late Food Controller; Baron Farquhar, Lord Steward of H. M. Household; Baron Astor.

To be Barons: Col. A. R. M. Lockwood, Unionist M. P. for Bellingham; Col. R. G. W. Chaloner, Conservative M. P. for Liverpool; Sir Frederick Henry Smith, Bart.; Major General Sir Ivor Herbert, Liberal M. P. for South Monmouth; Sir William Lever, Bart.

To be Privy Counsellors: Henry Forster, Unionist M. P. for Sevenoaks and Financial Secretary to the War Office; Mr. E. G. Pretyman, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Claud Hamilton, Unionist M. P. for South Kensington; Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Unionist M. P. for Aston Manor and Secretary-General of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Mr. H. Pike Pease, Unionist M. P. for Darlington and Assistant Postmaster-General; Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor M. P. for Darlington; the Hon. Neil Primrose, Liberal M. P. for Wisbech; Mr. Ashton, Secretary of the Miners Federation.

Twenty-five Brevet Captains are conferred, including: Mr. A. H. D. Steel-Maitland, Unionist M. P. for

East-Birmingham and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Col. H. M. Jessel, Unionist M. P. for St. Pancras; Mr. Imbert-Terry, Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Forces Reception Committee; Sir Thomas Dewar, Colonel Alan Sykes, Unionist M. P. for Knutsford; Sir William Dunn, Lord Mayor of London.

Forty-six knighthoods are conferred, including: Mr. W. H. Cowan, Liberal-Imperialist M. P. for East Aberdeen; Mr. Rowland Barran, Liberal M. P. for North Leeds; Mr. Wm. Barton, Liberal M. P. for Oldham; Lt.-Col. Houghton-Gastrell, Unionist M. P. for N. Lambeth; Mr. Ebenezer Parkes, Unionist M. P. for Central Birmingham; Mr. Samuel Roberts, Unionist M. P. for Sheffield; Mr. E. Marshall Hall, K. C.; Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., the well-known sculptor; Mr. Arthur Stockdale Cope, R. A., the portrait painter; Professor Thomas Holland, K. C.; D. C. L. L. D.; Mr. William Watson, the poet; Mr. John Foster Fraser, the well-known journalist; Mr. Alfred Robbins, F. J. I., London correspondent of the Birmingham Post and Grand Master Overseer of Mark Grand Lodge; Mr. Grimwood Meers, Secretary to the Dardanelles Commission; Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman of Bombay; Hon. Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, of Calcutta; Dindia, Edulji Wacha, of the Bombay Corporation; Mr. Bray, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Henry John Stanyon, C. I. E.; Mr. Michael Netherstone, C. I. E., late Inspector-General of Irrigation; Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Charles E. Mallet, late Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

To be Honorary K. C. M. G.: The Sultan of Perak.

To be K. C. M. G.: Mr. Herbert G. Dering, M. V. O., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam.

SHACKLETON HOME AGAIN
Reuter's Service
London, May 30.—Sir Ernest Shackleton has arrived in London. He was received in audience by the King today and handed back to His Majesty the Union Jack presented by the King on the eve of the departure of the Shackleton expedition for the South Pole.

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WEATHER

Misty, overcast, gloomy, damp weather with variable and moderate breezes, mostly on the southerly quarter.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 5, 1917

A Forbidding Prospect

EVENTS are moving so rapidly and reports are so conflicting at the moment that intelligent discussion of the crisis in China is rendered more than usually difficult. The Chinese reports are that President Li Yuan-hung intends to resign. Our own correspondent also inclines to the belief that he will take this course. Reuter's correspondent, on the contrary, advises that the President, having the mass of the country back of him, plans to defy the Tutchens to the end, whatever it may be to fight the thing through. Meantime more than 50 per cent of the membership of Parliament has fled the Capital, so that that body is as effectually out of action as if it had been dissolved.

Troop-movements are reported in practically all provinces North of the Yangtze. The Tutchens are making their "bluff," if that is what it is, as strong as possible. They have even set up a rival government at Tientsin, with a Generalissimo in the person of Hsu Shih-chang at the head of it. It is to be a military government. The idea probably is to force a compromise without actual fighting.

As a matter of fact neither side is looking for a fight. Both Chang Hsun and Feng Kuo-chang, who are acting as mediators, appear to be earnestly seeking a peaceful solution. This as we go to press appears to be the most hopeful phase of a thoroughly forbidding prospect.

Japanese Replacing Danes In Chinese Telegraph Service

Mr. H. F. Henningsen, who has been the Superintendent of Chinese Telegraphs for so long, leaves that Department of the Chinese Government to take up a position with an English firm, writes Mr. W. R. Giles, Peking Correspondent of The Peking and Tientsin Times, on May 31st. For twelve years or more Mr. Henningsen has been a loyal and faithful servant of the Chinese Government and has rendered them very important services. He served with Mr. Chow Wan-pang, who was Director of Telegraphs for so long and worked in the closest harmony with him.

Besides assisting at other negotiations Mr. Henningsen was the principal foreign delegate for the Chinese Government to the Russo-Chinese-Mongolian Conference when the Treaty settling the telegraph questions between these three countries was signed. With regard to the telegraph line outside the Great Wall, its present state of efficiency owes much to Mr. Henningsen. It will also be remembered that at great personal risk Mr. Henningsen led the Grant Relief Expedition into Mongolia for the purpose of endeavoring to save Mr. Grant, then an employee of the Chinese Telegraph service. The expedition was unable to prevent Mr. Grant being murdered, but it was able to secure evidence of his death and subsequently recover his body.

Although Mr. Henningsen was on the verge of being killed on this expedition he volunteered a few days after his return to go again into the heart of the Mongolian desert for the purpose of carrying supplies through to the three telegraph stations which are strung at several miles interval across the desert. At the time Mongolia was at war with China and the men at

these stations were unable to get food through on account of the Mongols killing all Chinese with whom they came in contact. The Chinese Military themselves dared not undertake the task, yet Mr. Henningsen, rather than see these men starve, courageously undertook to try and get food through to them. How dangerous was the task can be judged from the fact that no insurance company in Peking would insure his life, the risk being considered too great. The Chinese Government eventually guaranteed his family the sum of fifty thousand dollars should he be killed on the trip.

On the trip out Mr. Henningsen was attacked but managed to escape injury. On his return journey he had to visit the camp of the noted brigand chief Mulunga and it was only by a piece of luck that he was able to get out.

These are only a few of the services which Mr. Henningsen has rendered the Chinese Government. Yet after twelve years of such loyal service, when his contract was to be renewed, the Government offered him an increase of salary not much greater than a European would tender his cook. Thus do the Chinese Government reward an honest and loyal servant.

There are seven other Danes in the Chinese Telegraph Service and it is reported that they have not very long to remain, it having been decided to replace them by Japanese. Many of the Chinese staff are raising objections to the placing of Japanese, who, although receiving a lower salary, are not so efficient as the staff who have for so long controlled the working of the Chinese Telegraphs. These men at no time have been sufficiently well paid for the service they rendered besides which they have no retiring allowance.

Another point is that when the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies loaned China \$500,000 at 5% for the purpose of re-organizing the Chinese Telegraphs, it was generally understood, although no specific mention was made of it, that the men who had been carrying on the work of the department for so long would be retained, but now that it is learned that it is intended to place the telegraphs practically in the hands of the Japanese, it is only natural that keen disappointment should be felt. The Telegraph Administration owes its present efficiency to Danes all the way through. They have nursed and strengthened it until it has reached its present size and now that there is a likelihood of the telegraph system, which, by patient effort and hard work, they have made a success, being handed over to others, they cannot help but feel that their work has not been appreciated by the Chinese.

Joffre At Washington

(New York World)

WASHINGTON'S reception of the French mission was all that could be desired in gracing an event which will live long in American history.

It was eminently proper with two democracies which subordinate the military to the civil power that ex-Premier Viviani, with Secretary Lansing, should precede Marshal Joffre, with Gen. Scott, in the formal procession through the capital. And it may be added for Viviani that no statesman and orator ever rose more magnificently to a mighty occasion than did this man before the Chamber of Deputies on the German declaration of war in 1914.

But this is a time of war in its prosecution. All our thoughts bend that way, and by no-one within or without the French mission will it be thought ungracious that the masses of people in the American capital singled out the victor of the Marne as the object of special enthusiasm. Mr. Balfour of the co-ordinate British mission has said that whatever may be true of Cressy's discrimination in naming the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" prior to this time, "I do know that the Battle of the Marne will rank as one of the greatest of all time and as a turning-point in the history of mankind." That is a moderate judgment. As this is far the greatest of all wars in magnitude and among the greatest in its issues for civilization, the Marne, as its permanent turning-point, must stand perhaps for all time as the world's greatest decisive battle.

The leader in that victory is now with us. It is Washington's privilege to greet him first. It should as well be the capital's privilege first to recognize that Joffre knows war as no fought above anybody else at present there or who can be brought there. Wherever in Congress there is doubt or division of opinion in what is best to do about an American army for this war, let Joffre be asked. He knows.

CHIN-CHIN

My Lady

My Lady's working on a farm
But still denied a vote.
The former gets her cows and pigs,
The latter gets her goat.

B. B.
My Lady's working on a farm.
It will not do her any harm,
'Twill ripe her mind, and round her arm.

My Golden Girl! Ma jolle dame!
A. L. A.

Although the signature to the above is printed as it comes, A. L. A., we think in view of the last line it ought to be a la—but a la what?—Or whom?

Wealthy and Philanthropic Journalist Saves Canada

The following heading appeared on an item in the Daily Mail, April 25:

CANADA'S £120,000,000 OUTLAY
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Inquiry Reveals Sad Experience

Dear Joss Man: Who put the "dam" in damsel?

ADAM.

Ginger

A curious question asking for the figures of the imports of ginger set everybody tittering in the House of Commons April 24.

With solemn countenance, Mr. George Roberts read out figures showing how much had come into the country.

"How is it that the new Government has got none of it?" asked Mr. Jeremiah McVeagh, one of the wits of the Irish Party.

This Proves We Are a Humorist!

E. H. M., in sending us the following, says that if we don't publish it we are no judge of a good story. We agree with him:

Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, the illustrious ancestor of Kaiser Wilhelm, had a fancy for giants in his bodyguard. One day a recruiting officer spied in Berlin an Irishman whose height was 6 feet 4 inches. The officer's hopes were high, too, but there was one difficulty—Pat could not speak a word of German, and the King had always insisted that his men must know that language.

The recruiting sergeant having got his man to enlist without much trouble, saw a way out.

"Pat," said he, "His Majesty will ask you three questions in German, and you will answer in German. I will teach you the words, and you must get them right."

"He will say to you: 'How old are you?' You will reply: 'Twenty-seven years.' Then he will ask: 'How long have you been in the army?' You will respond: 'Three weeks,' and then he will say: 'Are you satisfied with your lodgings and your food?' and you answer: 'Both, your Majesty,' and then you will salute the King."

Pat got the German thoroughly. When reviewing his troops the King immediately sighted the newcomer.

"Ah," he said, with a satisfied smile at the giant Irishman, "my friend, how long have you been in the army?"

"Twenty-seven years,"

"What!" yelled His Majesty. "Why, how old are you?"

"Three weeks."

"Donner und blitzen!" shrieked the infuriated despot. "Am I a madman or are you?"

"Both," replied Pat, imperturbably, and the King was removed, foaming.

Bolling Ice Cream!

The baseball reporter is always allowed a deal of license—at least he takes it—but surely one of our esteemed colleagues went a little bit too far when he wrote of Holliday's sensational catch in Sunday's game: "With one man down, Collins rapped out a hot one towards left, so hot that it froze in Holliday's mit."

They say that in the Polar regions metals in the open get so cold that they blister the flesh, but can a baseball get so hot that it freezes?

A Ray In the Gloom

Rumania has congratulated the United States on entering the war. J. M. wants to know how Uncle Sam is going to reply. He can hardly congratulate Rumania on being in it.

Horrors of War!

The British Government prohibits manufacture of muffins and crumpets.

THE JOSS MAN.

A Champion Wrestler On America's Young Men And Military Training

William Muldoon, once a champion wrestler in the ring, but now a philosopher on a hilltop, where he shows men how to wrestle with their weaknesses and win, talked the other day, on that same hilltop in Westchester, about the country's need of compulsory universal military training. He talked about it for more than an hour without once using the word defense, without referring to war or Germany directly or indirectly.

Of course thousands of men know Muldoon for just what he is today in the seventy-second year of his perfect physical life. But, unfortunately, there are others who, not knowing him at all, think of him as a sort of retired bruiser, such is the tendency of the wrestler's reputation to overlap the staid but fruitful after years of the man who still takes seriously that old notion about a sound mind in a sound body, who teaches that notion as the philosophy of life and the thing which is now absolutely essential to the national life of the United States.

So just a line to offset the mistaken bruiser idea. William Muldoon, as already intimated, is 72 years old, but there is no horse that he cannot ride till the horse is exhausted, and there is nothing he cannot do in his own gymnasium on his hill farm. He does ride, as a matter of fact, and rides hard every day. He looks as you imagine a United States Senator or Cabinet officer ought to look after you have been gazing at a collection of portraits of American statesmen of about the middle of the last century. That is partly due to a tremendous amount of dignity, partly to the snow-white hair brushed forward on the sides. A reddish complexion in the making of which port wine had nothing to do also suggests the old portrait of 1850, or thereabouts, and a heavy black silk cord for the eyeglasses, such as nobody but a poet or a wrestler-philosopher could afford to wear in these days, no doubt belongs. So does the wonderfully fine voice and the quality of English.

"It isn't that we want to fight somebody," said Muldoon, "but something, and that something is the evil that has come to this country because of its prosperity. For the sake of having a beginning, I would take the day of Mark Hanna as the starting of the trouble in its present proportions. He showed the country the way to gain vast fortunes. We have gained them, but in doing so we have gained little else and have lost much. We have lost discipline and control of ourselves and our children. Indulgence is the rule, and the body has been allowed to become a beast."

"Harry Thaw is not typical of the American youth of today, simply because he has gone further than the average does go. He has killed a man and has been a national, spectacular disgrace. But hundreds of thousands of the young men of the country are on the Thaw road because of discipline of the youth of the nation has been put into the discard, and these hundreds of thousands are just as useless to themselves and their communities as a Thaw. I do not refer merely to the dissolute sons of foolish millionaires, who waste their fortunes and themselves, but also to the undisciplined sons of the poor who waste their opportunities and add to the country's ever-growing total of inefficiency."

"This trouble is not a class affair at all. It is general to the entire country. Lack of discipline is as pernicious in an east side tenement as in a household on Fifth Avenue. The immigrants themselves are good stock for us to have. The country could not do its work without them. They are disciplined, obedient, industrious workers, giving an honest return for all they get. But the one thing they cannot seem to do is to discipline and control their own children born in this country. The American conditions are too much for the foreign parents in that respect."

"I know of a decent, hard-working foreign parent who boxed the ears of a daughter in order to get her home from a notorious resort, where she was going straight to the devil. But the daughter knew the ways of America better than the father. She had him arrested for assault. He lost his job and went to jail, and that was the end of the restraint."

"Now, this evil which I have just hinted at is something that even the greatness of the United States cannot withstand for many generations. The country has got to sweat itself back to a state of purity. It has got to do it by work and discipline under a system which is backed by an

authority that nobody can defy or question. I know of no system that will do this other than one of universal military training, and I know of no authority in this country that cannot be defied successfully except the Federal authority of the United States Government."

"It is a waste of time to talk of military training in the schools, for there is no authority back of any school system in the country that is rigid enough to meet the situation. The State militia is a far—at least in this connection. There is no discipline and can be no discipline such as this nation must teach itself outside of the United States Army. And every man in the country should have his turn of duty and training in an institution where neither his wealth nor his social position, nor anything else, can save him from the necessity of doing the thing that he is told to do and of doing it right without asking why."

"I know there are those who denounce unquestioning obedience as a relic of barbarism, and they find in it the cause of all the evils of militarism. But we have gone too far the other way. The idea of individualism, which in most cases is the polite name for selfishness and disloyalty and various other ills, has carried us off our feet. It is thriving in the schools because it is the easy, lazy thing for the teacher to let the pupils do as they like. It is thriving in the homes because making children behave is the hardest task ever set for parents."

"I recently had occasion to visit the home of a very well-to-do family for twenty-four hours. There were several young children there, I saw a good deal of them, but never once did I hear one of those children addressed by his or her name. It was Dovey this and Dovey that and Own Pet and Mother's Little Love and Papa's Precious from morning till night. And those children were repeatedly pleaded with not to do this or to do that, and if there was a single case of obedience it escaped my attention."

"There was a case of a respectable well-to-do household from which all trace of parental authority had been eliminated. There are many thousands of homes just like it. Can you imagine anything worse for the children in such thousands of homes and can you imagine anything worse for the nation which is depending on such recruits for its citizenship? There is nothing worse. It will be a fatal thing if allowed to go on indefinitely unless the country intervenes somewhere in the course of each man's life to show that man what authority really is."

"As a first step to any such undertaking, the boys and young men of the country must be divided into two great divisions, the sound and normal in one group and the culls and defectives in the other. And those who are fit must be trained and disciplined and made more fit in mind and body and kept so to give us dependable citizens and decent fathers. And the culls must be set aside and get rid of as rapidly as possible, generation after generation."

"And this thing must be done publicly. The culls and defectives must be labeled and known. Then they will be shunned and the possibilities of their breeding their own kind will be gradually reduced. Mothers will know what syphilis sneaks to keep their daughters away from. The nervous, pimply, puffy-faced, cigarette-smoking young man will lose caste. He would blow away with the first puff of a wholesome public opinion trained into favoring the fit and the manly. We must put the premium on service and health and discipline, and the penalty on the opposite things. Service in the army must be a badge of fitness. Inability to show an honorable discharge from that service should place upon the man the burden of proving that he is fit to associate with."

"As I have said, compulsory military service is the only way. Athletics will not do it. There are too many fans and rooters and too few participants, and, also in athletics, there is the lack of that indispensable thing, authority to compel obedience. Furthermore, there is no democracy in athletics as we run them in this country. Can you imagine anything less democratic than making heroes out of eleven boys in a school and using the other hundreds or thousands in that same school merely as hero worshippers with no capacity developed in them for being anything else? The most hopeful and most wholesome thing that is being done in the country now is the development of the Boy Scout work, but that goes only a

(Continued on Page 7)

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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

All Over The World

It is interesting to note, in passing that some of the newspapers which could not forgive William Jennings Bryan for defeating Champ Clark in the United States Democratic National Convention of 1912, or for being instrumental in having Woodrow Wilson nominated in his stead, are regarding it as a most fortuitous circumstance that Mr. Clark never came to be President. However, even now they cannot bring themselves to the point of giving credit to the man who, at Baltimore, braved united Tammany and Wall Street in behalf of the Princeton schoolmaster.

"I started to sweep my ward-fifty yards long-for the first time with a sense of utter boredom. Then came the recollection of the pious old poet's lines-
Who sweeps a room as by Thy laws
Makes that, and the action, fine
and instantly I felt an answering smile break on my face." So does the one-time editor of the Bodleian, now in active service with the British forces, describe his "change of heart." There are, no doubt, many like experiences waiting to be related when the war is over.

It is customary for the Newfoundland sealing fleet to tie up in the

summer time. The custom is to be broken, for the first season in a generation, this summer. The ten wooden sealers ready to handle ocean traffic are to go into commission at once. Plenty of freight awaits them, with rates such as their owners have never dreamed of in the past. The Newfoundland sealers are staunch vessels, and their crews are among the hardest of which the British colonial merchant marine can boast.

Apropos of the attitude of the Russian army towards the revolution, a recent writer recalls the interesting fact that it was over the question of the French army supporting the Revolution in France, about 130 years ago, that Fox and Burke had their first difference in the British House of Commons. Fox was all approval. The French troops, he declared, had "shown that men by becoming soldiers did not cease to be citizens." Burke, however, would have none of it. He spoke of "our present dangers from France," and insisted that the worst aspect of recent events was the assumption of citizenship by the army. He was sorry that his right honorable friend had "dropped even a word expressive of exultation on that circumstance."

The question, What is a working

man? has never been an easy one to answer; but, nowadays, in England, it is much more difficult than ever.

Until recently, the payment of income tax was regarded as a definite line, at any rate to the extent that anyone who paid income tax could not be regarded as a working man. High wages, and the extension of the tax so as to include all wages, above a certain amount, tended at once to abolish this distinction; whilst the fact that everybody is working at just anything he can lay hold of, has now completed the obliteration.

It is estimated that from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 monthly of the United States war loan of \$7,000,000,000 will be spent in that country for foodstuffs, munitions, and other supplies for the Allied nations. Thus the vast sum of money to be derived from bond sales will be taken by Uncle Sam, so to speak, from one pocket of his ample waistcoat and deposited in another. It will be necessary only to reverse this movement occasionally in order to keep the Allies supplied until they can take care of themselves.

White settlers in the Kuskokwim country of Alaska, which is that part of the territory overlooked by Mt. McKinley, are asking the Federal Government for schools and better roads. The petition carrying the request bears the names of four hundred persons, so scattered over the territory that it required six months to obtain their signatures. Mail carriers, trappers, gold miners, and traveling men passed the paper around. Just how the settlers in what is described as "the most sparsely settled of all American possessions" are going to get their children to school, and then get them home again, is not explained, but they can be depended on to manage it somehow, if the Government does its part in the matter of

building the schoolhouses and constructing roads to them.

Omaha is East to Denver, Chicago is East to Omaha, and, of course, New York is East to Chicago. It is the same way in going west. It is really very hard to say where the East leaves off and the West begins, and vice versa. New York has lately been nagging Chicago for its alleged apathetic patriotism. Chicago has for some days been publishing figures to show that the West is doing more recruiting than the East. At the same time Chicago has referred to the patriotic apathy of places further West. Omaha among them, and Omaha replies: "If Chicago men were enlisting at the same rate as Omaha men they would number 2,000 a day, instead of 500." Then Omaha asks, quite pointedly, addressing Chicago, which has been addressing New York to much the same effect, "Why knock the West?"

Champion Wrestler On America's Men

(Continued from Page 6)

Little way toward the goal we have got to reach for national salvation. "Entirely aside from fighting and bloodshed there is something about military discipline and experience that nothing else can give. It is more than the physical benefit. It is discipline and the obedience.

"I do not pretend to know what the details of the system should be. They are to be worked out by the country's experts. I should say that boys of 17 should be turned over to the Government for the first time in school vacation to get their first lessons in discipline and physical training, and then their subsequent

service could be arranged with reference to what they intended to do. But we should have a standing army of 500,000 men on four-year enlistments with re-enlistments not encouraged. And 5 per cent of the population should always be in the trained reserve.

"One objection to military service is that it is non-productive, that a soldier represents an economic loss because of the fact that he does not make anything that we can use and also because he has to be fed and clothed and housed by the rest of us while he is in this period of so-called economic idleness. That is untrue. As to the cost of his keep, it is not too much to ask 95 per cent of us to support the 5 per cent and it certainly is a mistake to say the army produces nothing. It produces the greatest asset the country can have and that is discipline, to repeat myself for the hundredth time.

"Over on that hill yonder a friend of mine is undertaking an investment of many thousands of dollars in improvements. He has an army of laborers and many skilled workers on the job. But he is losing every day and every hour because of the lack of discipline and loyalty of those men. They have no interest in what they are doing, they have no friendliness for the man they are doing it for. He is away and does not know. I ride by there almost daily, and I know that the time and material wasted because of the ways of the workers is criminal. And you must multiply that single operation by all the industry of the country to learn what shiftlessness is costing us."

Simple Simon met a pieman coming from the fair.

Said Simple Simon to the pieman "Have you DEL MONTE pears?"

Said the pieman to Simple Simon, "They have not left any."

Said Simple Simon to the pieman, "Then you can't have my penny."



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Chartered	250 10a.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.30 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.15.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 350.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	\$360 x.d.
Yangtze	\$320.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$140 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 125.
Indo-China Def.	100a. N.
"Shell"	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 46 1/2.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 28 B.
Kochien	Tls. 10 x.d.
Kaipang	27 1/2.
Oriental Com.	Tls. 0.80.
Philippine	\$2.65 N.
Raub	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$121 1/2.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73 1/2.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 79 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 62 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80.
Waihai Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 80.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 60.
Cotton Mills	
E-wa	Tls. 152 1/2.
E-wa Pref.	Tls. 100 B.
International	Tls. 80.
International Pref.	Tls. 68.
Laotung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 84.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 122 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B. 1/2.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 10 1/2.
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	\$107 N.
Green Island	Tls. 7.50 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 17 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 140 S.
Stores	
Hall and H.C.	\$10 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100.
Moutrie	\$35.
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$15 1/2 x.d. B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 1 1/2.
Amherst	Tls. 1.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.40 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.20
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4.30.
Bute	Tls. 1.20.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 11 B.
Domitien	Tls. 3 B.
Guia Kalumpung	Tls. 8 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6.65 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 B.
Karan	Tls. 15 1/2.
Kota Bahru	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Krookwek Java	Tls. 14 B.
Padang	Tls. 14 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3.80
Repah	Tls. 1.20.
Samarang	Tls. 1 B.
Seelaks	Tls. 7 1/2.
Semambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 0.95.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.75 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sua Mangia	Tls. 1 1/2.
Shai Kalamian	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Talping	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong	Tls. 23 B.C.D.
Uthori	Tls. 2 1/2.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Chiky Dairy	Tls. 10 Sa.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 84 1/2 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 298.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 4, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
G. \$1.00 @ 35 = Tls. 1.16 @	
73.2 = Mex.	\$1.58
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	72.85
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	1755
Copper Cash	—
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3 1/4 = Tls.	5.84
exch. @ 73.2 = Mex. \$	7.71
Peking Bar	292
Native Interest	.14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	\$36.0
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.

Ex. Paris on London, 60 d-a.

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. @ 47 1/2

Consol. 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3-6 1/2
India	T.T. Demand 3-6 1/2
India (nominal)	T.T. 2-6 1/2
Paris	T.T. 48 1/2
Paris	Demand 48 1/2
New York	T.T. 34 1/2
New York	Demand 34 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 69 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 294 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-a. Cda. 3-6 1/2
London	4 m-a. Dcoy. 3-6 1/2
London	6 m-a. Cda. 3-6 1/2
London	6 m-a. Dcoy. 3-6 1/2
Paris	4 m-a. 499 1/2
New York	4 m-a. 37 1/2

The following are the Customs
Rates of Exchange to the end of
May:

11 = Hk. Tls.	5.40
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	5.40
" 1 = Marks	4.41 (nom.)
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.86
" 1 = Rupees	2.34
" 1 = Roubles	3.23
" 1 = Mex. \$	1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, June 4, 1917.

Official

H. & S. Banks	\$655.00
Shells "P" 109 1/2 Ex 3/7	
Telephones	Tls. 84.50
Anglo Javay	Tls. 10.25
Semambus	Tls. 1.50
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.17 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.20
Tebong Tls.	24.00 C. D.
Ziangbes Tls.	6.00

Direct

Anglo Javay Tls.	10.25
Talping Tls.	2.00
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.20

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, June 4, 1917.

Official

Ziangbes @ Tls.	6.00 cash
-----------------	-----------

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, June 3.—Today's silver
prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot, 33 1/2 d. Small sup-
plies. Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, June
1.—Bar Silver Spot, 33 d. Steady.

AYER TAWAH DIVIDEND

The Directors of the Ayer Tawah
Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. have de-
clared a second interim dividend, for
the year ending September 30, 1917, of
10 per cent on the issued capital of
the company, being equal to one tael
per share, payable on the 15th day of
June, 1917, to shareholders on the
register at that date.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-
formation has been received by
the general agent from the
Sumatra director and manager of
the Maatschappij tot Mij-
n- en Landbouwexploitatie in
Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for
June 1 was 79 tons and for
June 2 it was 78 tons."

WE

SELL LAND

COLLECT RENTS

NEGOTIATE LOANS

INSURE PROPERTY

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Tebong Estate Pays 3 Taels

A final dividend of Taels 1.50, making Taels 3 per share for the year and handsome donations to Allied war funds were voted by the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Wattle and Co., yesterday. Mr. W. S. Davidson, president, supported by Messrs. R. Macgregor, H. M. Tibbey and Chu Pao-san, directors and other share-
holders, the total holding represented being 7,535.

The chairman said:—With your permission, I will take the report and accounts as read. The report is issued in the usual form and comprises the latest and fullest particulars available about the working of your property.

The output exceeded the estimate by 10,500 lbs. and cost of production was slightly less than that of the previous year, which, in view of the all-around increased cost of supplies and the fact that it includes no less than 90% of general expenditure, may, I think, be regarded as quite satisfactory. As you will have seen, cultivation was re-
sponsible for a considerable saving in cost, the expenditure for weeding alone having been 41 cents per acre per month less than it cost during the year before.

The area in bearing remained the same throughout the year, namely, 1,411 acres, or about one-half of the planted area. Demand 3-6 1/2 (nominal) T.T. 2-6 1/2. Paris T.T. 48 1/2. Demand 48 1/2. New York T.T. 34 1/2. Demand 34 1/2. Hongkong T.T. 67 1/2. Japan T.T. 69 1/2. Batavia T.T. 294 1/2.

For the current year, the output is estimated at 750,000 lbs. and a fairly good start has been made, production during the first four months having reached 387,500 lbs. It is quite possible, however, that this year, the cost may be somewhat higher; in the first place, because of the continued advance in price of all supplies and, secondly, owing to the shortage of labor.

I told you last year that the position as regards labor, and particularly Chinese labor, was far from satisfactory and that it had been necessary to adopt contract tapping, in order to retain our tappers, but, despite this, a good deal of unrest continued and exists even yet. It is to be regretted that the Tamil labor force shows no increase and I should remind you, I think, of a recent statement of the Government of India, which prohibits further emigration, so that we are not likely to see any increase of this force during the current year and we shall thus be more dependent than ever upon Chinese labor.

In addition to the difficulties encountered in connection with the labor force, there were a good many changes among the foreign staff. Two members left to take up appointments as managers of other estates, one resigned to join the army and two were dismissed for negligence during the absence of the manager on sick leave.

This continual changing upset the working considerably, besides throwing a lot of additional work on the remaining members of the staff and our thanks are due to the manager and his assistants for having carried on so well throughout a very trying period and under such adverse conditions.

In the report for the year 1915-16, you were told that it was the aim of your directors to increase the planted area to 3,000 acres and that it was hoped to complete this program before the end of last year. As you will have learned from the report now before you, only 394 acres were opened up and planted, thus increasing the planted area to 2,828 acres, but good progress is reported to have been made on a further area of 330 acres and the manager reports that he intends to complete the planting of these 330 acres by September or October next, so that he may be able, partially at least, to complete any further exten-
sions which may be decided upon, before the end of the current fiscal year.

This brings up the question of further extensions and, as I know this is a somewhat thorny subject, I preface my remarks by telling you that it is not the desire nor the intention of your directors to use any large part of the profits for the purpose of extending the planted area. With the planting-up of these 330 acres, we shall have a fairly compact block of 3,158 acres, as shown on the plan.

In addition, we have some 1,030 acres of waste land, which is in every way suitable for Hevea and is held under old and favorable terms. Two of the blocks comprised in this area and aggregating about 675 acres, while awaiting the planted portion of the estate, yet may be described as lying apart. I refer to grants 10,885 and 11,938.

After giving the matter very careful consideration, your directors have formed the opinion that it will be in the best interests of the company as a whole to dispose of these two areas, if a reasonable price can be obtained and to use the proceeds to open up and plant the remaining 350 acres, which are nearer the older planted areas. These 350 acres are what the manager had in mind when he wrote that he intended to complete the planting of the 330 acres in September, so that he would be able to complete the planting of a part of any further extension which might be decided upon.

The agents have been instructed to advertise for offers for these two lots, but, so far, none has been received which they considered worth while to forward to us. You may take it, I think, that if we sell these two blocks, work will be pushed on with the planting of the 350 acres, and I hope that we may be able to tell you next year that a good part of it had been completed before the end of the current fiscal year.

You will, no doubt, have been pleased to learn from the report that health conditions continued to improve, owing to the anti-malarial measures which were taken and which have been systematically continued and it is hoped that these measures, together with the marked improvement in the housing of the labor force, will prevent any further trouble in this respect.

Speaking generally, it may be said that, despite the exceptionally wet and stormy weather experienced during the year and the adverse labor conditions, the result of the year's working may be looked upon as satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the better health conditions now prevailing and the better housing conditions will act as an inducement for the Chinese labor to settle down and become more contented.

Turning now to the accounts and dealing with working account first, you will have observed that the un-
sold stock at the end of last year realized a surplus of Tls. 11,168.64 over the valuation put on it for the purpose of the accounts. At the end of the year under review, the unsold stocks totalled 222,280 lbs., but account sales have since been received for 148,576 lbs., leaving 73,704 lbs. unsold, which have been valued at Tls. 6.75 per pound.

On the debit side, the proportion of the divisible expenditure charged is 50%, which, if it errs, does so on the right side, since the relation of the area in bearing to that of planted area is as 1 to 2. It should also be noted that the whole of the Shanghai ex-
penditure has been charged to working account.

Profit and loss account has been debited with the debenture interest and the debenture trustees' directors' and auditors' fees, after which there is a balance of Tls. 291,651.97 transferred to the balance sheet. The balance sheet shows that Tls. 76,079.41 was charged to property account. Of this sum, Tls. 16,078 represents the cost of opening-up and planting the 334 acres of new clearings and about Tls. 10,000 the cost of upkeep of the immature area.

It is only right, however, that I should remind you that the new clear-
ings were not paid for out of profit, but out of new capital provided by the issue of new shares and by the sale of land. I told you last year that there remained a balance out of the sale of land, after paying for the ex-
tensions of that year, of Tls. 4,419 and that there had been received for new shares Tls. 16,064, or a total of Tls. 20,483, out of which Tls. 16,078 has been spent on new clearings during the year under review, thus leaving in hand nearly Tls. 4,400 for the extensions now in hand.

Other expenditure on capital ac-
count is usual and is fully explained in the report. You will no doubt have been glad to learn that the manager's bungalow, the erection of which has been deferred for the last three years, has at last been com-
pleted, all but a few finishing touches and that the labor force is now housed in lines that are modern and sanitary.

Having told you the estimated output for the current year, it only remains for me to add, to enable you to form some idea of the prob-
able state of the company's affairs at the end of the current year, that capital expenditure is estimated at \$54,000, chiefly for assistants' bungalows, lines, extensions to the factory and for new machinery, including a new 100 H. P. engine. It must be remembered that, as new areas come into bearing, more coolies are necessary and provision must be made to house them; also closer supervision is required, which means a larger foreign staff, which likewise must be properly provided for in this respect, while it goes without saying that, as the output increases, ad-
ditional facilities must be provided to cope with it.

After deducting the three interim dividends paid, the balance remain-
ing at the credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 196,183.95, out of which your directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share, making Tls. 3 per share for the year and absorbing Tls. 109,900.60, which appears not to have given universal satisfaction, as letters have reached me suggest-
ing that the dividend should be in-
creased to Tls. 3 per share.

Gentlemen, your directors regret that they cannot adopt this sugges-
tion, since, to do so, would leave the company with insufficient working capital, with which to carry on its operations. As regards the directors' recommendation that the sums stand-
ing at the credit of development reserve account, premium on shares account and reserve fund should be used for the purpose of writing down property account, all I have to say is that these various accounts are, in a sense, fictitious, since they are all invested in the company's property and it will simplify the balance sheet if the recommendation of your directors is carried out. There is only one other matter that I will touch upon and that is the proposal to contribute the sum of Tls. 6,851.99 to the various Allied Red Cross Funds, which, I am sure, will meet with your approval. You will remember that, at the last annual meeting, you authorized your directors to invest the sum of Taels 5,000 in British Exchequer Bonds. They, therefore, purchased £700 worth, for the sum of Taels 4,851.99 and now, as the company has not been called upon to pay any income tax for the year under review, your directors propose that you should donate this £700 to the British Red Cross Fund.

You further propose that you should donate the sum of Taels 2,000 for division between the French, Russian, Belgian and Italian Red Cross Funds.

That is all I have to say, but if there are any questions you wish to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

The following resolutions were then carried:—
That the directors' report and state-
ment of account presented be
passed. Proposed by the chairman,
seconded by Mr. R. Macgregor.
That a final dividend at the rate of
Tls. 1.50 per share be paid. Proposed
by the chairman, seconded by Mr.
Chu Pao-san.
That the £700 worth of Exchequer
Bonds which cost Tls. 4,851.99 be
donated to the British Red Cross Fund.
Proposed by the chairman, seconded
by Mr. E. W. Noel.
That the sum of Tls. 2,000 be donat-
ed for division amongst the French,
Russian, Belgian and Italian Red Cross
Funds. Proposed by the chairman,
seconded by Mr. J. B. Lemiere.
That Mr. W. S. Davidson be re-
elected a director of the company.
Proposed by Mr. H. A. Meyer, second-
ed by Mr. R. W. MacCabe.
That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and
Matthews be elected auditors to the
company in Shanghai and Malacca,
for the ensuing year, at a fee of Tls.
500.00. Proposed by Mr. J. O. Power,
seconded by Mr. Ronald Macdonald.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer head-
aches is a torpid liver. To stimulate
liver, dispepsia, constipation, sick head-
aches, biliousness, use

PINKETTES

The dainty little laxatives, which act
as gently as nature. Of chemists or
post free 60 cents the vial from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen
Road, Shanghai.

BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specialized authorized by Presidential
Mandates of April 7, 1914 and
October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kungping Taels
10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal
commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits in
Taels and Dollars according to ar-
rangements.

Credit granted on Approved
Securities and Every Description of
Banking and Exchange Business
transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

中孚銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Govern-
ment in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital: \$2,000,000.00

Paid up Capital: \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Tientsin

Shanghai Hankow

Nanking Peking

Haichow Chinkiang

Yangchow Hangchow

Ningpo Shaoching

Shanghai Branch

441, Ningpo Road

Every description of

Business and Official Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1908 and 1913.

AND IN THE MATTER OF DURHAM TRADING COMPANY LIMITED. (Incorporated in England).

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company duly convened and held at 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, on the 10th day of May, 1917, the following Resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 31st day of May, 1917, the same Resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution, namely:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that William Bertram Kennett of 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, Solicitor, and Edward Percy Bedells of Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, Accountant, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up, and that the said William Bertram Kennett be and he is hereby empowered to exercise and carry out all the powers and duties of Liquidator of the Company in China, and that the said Edward Percy Bedells be and he is hereby empowered to exercise and carry out all the powers and duties of Liquidator of the Company in England."

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1917.

THOS F. COBBS
Chairman.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday the 21st day of June, 1917, at 4 p.m. All persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named Company are required to send to me the under-signed Liquidator particulars in writing of their claims on or before the 20th day of June, 1917.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1917.

W. B. KENNETT
Liquidator
in China.

14076

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend, for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company, being equal to One Tael per share, payable on the 15th day of June, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 15th June, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

14079

Carpets and Rugs

MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

We hold large and complete stocks

OF

WINES AND SPIRITS

and are in a position to supply

The Trade With Quality

AT

Exceptionally Low Rates

Correspondence Solicited

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

An Extraordinary Attraction Now At The New World !!!

Corner of Thibet and Bubbling Well Roads
Direct from the San Francisco Exposition, and now on exhibition at the New World, is

Nettie, "THE FAT GIRL"

the World's largest woman. An American by birth, who has shown in all the largest cities in the United States, and who has taken the First Prize at the Great Panama Pacific Exposition for being the heaviest lady for her height in existence.

This lady is 5 ft. 3 inches in height, weighs 487 pounds, is 85 inches around chest, 92½ inches hip, and 53 inches waist measurement. She wears a No. 3 shoe.

This is her first appearance in the Far East. Shown to over 25,000 people in Manila, and one of the leading attractions at the Manila Carnival.

On exhibition from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m. daily, commencing Thursday, May 31st, 1917.

13998 J 5

Singing & Voice Production

LESSONS by a Pupil of Raymond von Zur Muehlen and of Oscar Seagle (for many years pupil and assistant teacher of Jean de Reszke). Apply to Box No. 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

14039

An Extraordinary Precious Stone IN A DUCK'S EGG.

A Cantonese merchant in Siam, named Dien Barn, had a duck which laid an egg on February 3, 1916. This egg weighed heavily in hand, so the owner decided to break it and to find out what this egg really was. He had broken it, and immediately beneath the shell he found a solid yellow precious stone; afterwards this stone changed colors. Now he has arrived Shanghai and brought it with him. As it is so extraordinary and wonderful, he is willing to exhibit before any great scientists or persons who take interest in curious things. Any man who can give details and proofs about this stone and prove satisfactory, the owner will recompense him highly for his valuable service, or any man who wish to buy it also can arrange with the owner in person. But any person who wants to call at the following address to see this stone, is requested to provide an introduction by a local noted firm.

Opium Guild,
623 Canton Road.

14024

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS YALE HARDWARE

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KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

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Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or saltpetre.

WILL MAKE 40 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON
From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

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SUMMER SUITS

Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather. White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Flannels Hard Woven, Hard Wearing Material.

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

Ten Years' Anniversary Cheap Sale

35% discount

Two weeks only, from June 5th to June 19th, 1917.

Jadestones, Jewellery and Silverware.

SING FAT CO.

43A Kiangse Road.

14075

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

13721

MANILA ROPE

AND

Other Philippine Products—Samples and prices furnished upon request.

H. J. BELL & CO.,

P. O. Box 239.

117 Dasmarias, Manila.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR SETTING.

From selected pens, true to standard, yellow legs, tip-top winter layers.

Eggs \$2.75 setting. Thousands of birds for sale. Anyone interested in poultry is invited to inspect our farm.

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road [back of the S. N. Railway Station]

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

When you think

Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing



NOTICE

Americans are invited to meet at the American Consulate-General on Thursday, June 7th, at 5-15 p.m., for the purpose of arranging for suitable observance of the Fourth of July.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

American Consul-General.

Shanghai, June 1, 1917.

14038

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re the Estate of
ERNEST ALBERT
CHARLES KOPP.
Deceased.

Administration
Pending.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ernest Albert Charles Kopp, late of Shanghai, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Administrator of his estate, at Shanghai, China, on or before August 15th, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same to the said Administrator.

EDGAR C. KOPP,

15 Whangpoo Road.

Dated at Shanghai, China,

February 15, 1917.

Foreign Laundry

41 Great Western Road

(French Concession)

A foreign laundry has been opened under foreign supervision; skilful labor. Prices moderate, and prompt delivery.

14070 J. 10

SAEY TAI (Tailor)

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

For Two Weeks Only

Commencing on Friday, June 1st

The Whole of Our Stock of this Season's Goods

Must be Cleared less 30% for Cash

Comprising:—

Flannels, Tweeds, Serges, Viciellas, Alpaca, Pongees, Linen and Cotton Drills, Best quality Flannel, 3½ yards for \$10.00. Cost of Making \$7.50 to \$17.50. Also just arrived a special quality of Unshrinkable "resistole" Cashmere, etc. All materials are from the best house dress and in the latest designs. Guaranteed. B. including Shirts, Singlets, Ties, Collars, Straw Hats, Braoses, Socks, Umbrellas, etc. All to be cleared at startling reductions.

SAEY TAI (Tailor).

P.250-1 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

14014

GODOWN TO LET

TO LET, spacious godowns situated French Bund, at moderate rates. Apply to G. Lion, Banque Industrielle de Chine.

14042 J 5

EDUCATIONAL

GENTLEMAN, recently arrived, wants German lessons daily. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

14040 J 5

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

14008

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

One small bedroom vacant, with all comforts.

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.

Terms: Monthly and very moderate.

Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184, THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

TO LET, without board, large well-furnished attic room with bath-room. Cool and no mosquitoes. Facing Quinsan Park. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

14081 J. 5. 3.

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, for six or nine months. A flat of three rooms, with bath room and kitchen, all comfortably furnished. Electric light, geyser and telephone. Vacant from July. Apply to Box 137, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

14064

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished large bed-sitting-rooms, facing south, large verandahs and bathrooms attached, single or en suite; also one smaller room, garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14060

TO LET, English home, one nice furnished room with bathroom and verandah, facing south. Breakfast if desired. 57 Range Road.

14059 J 5

IN most comfortable residence, nice home offered two paying guests. Thorough good table, tennis court. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

14056 J 7

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen Road, several large well-furnished rooms, facing south, with verandah, private bathrooms. Excellent board. (Allies).

14032 J 7

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat or small house, Central or Hongkew district. State particulars to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

14074 J. 7.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st June, in the western district, near to French and English trams, two five-roomed, semi-detached houses, with attics and up-to-date bathrooms, garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

13073

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Five-speed Caille detachable stern-motor. Apply to Charles Fuhrer, c/o Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai.

14049 J. 3.

FOR SALE, small black and white Japanese pug, year and a half old. Male. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

14080 J. 6.

FOR SALE, Ford touring car, recently overhauled and repainted. Price moderate. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

14045 J 6

MOTOR-CYCLE for sale, F. N., 4-cylinder, newly painted and overhauled, Bosch magneto, in good running order. Price, Mex. \$250. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

14022 J 5

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN American, recently arrived, familiar with gas engines, machine work and electrical supplies, also good business education; references. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

14069 J. 5.

REQUIRED, by energetic Chinese with seven years' experience, book-keeping, typewriting or clerical work after 4 p.m. Accurate and confidential. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

14078 J. 7.

WANTED, position by an energetic Chinese clerk, who has many years' commercial experience in a local import and export firm. Can speak and write English, possesses good knowledge of general office work, Customs, typewriting. Also has good connection with native dealers. Good reference. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

J 2

POSITION WANTED. American accountant, Credit man and General office man, twenty-eight years of age and married, desires permanent position in North China after July first. Broad experience and excellent references. Please state full particulars, salary, etc. Address, P.O. Box 418, Manila, P. I.

14042 J 8

YOUNG JAPANESE amah, speaking English, seeks position as house amah or lady's-maid. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

14086 J 5

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Japanese Amah to accompany small family to Tsingtau for the summer. Must have references. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Experienced and well-educated assistant interpreter or comprador for law office. Must have good business connections. Excellent prospects for right man. Apply to BOX 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

14082 J. 7.

WANTED: A foreign collector to accompany shroff, after 4 or 5 p.m. One who can speak Chinese preferred. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

14077 J. 9.

WANTED: For American Consular office in North China, Chinese interpreter and clerk. Must be able to speak Mandarin dialect and take shorthand notes. Salary Gold \$960 per annum; permanent position to satisfactory man. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

14006 J 5

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM PEI TAI HO Lane, German pointer dog, heavily built, liver colored, answers to name of "JERRY." Reward if necessary. Will finder please communicate with Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

14082 J. 6.